

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

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Now and Then.

Two years ago the *Raleigh Register* was publishing the speeches of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., said speeches being made in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic party of North Carolina, and to the avowed principles of that party on the question of distribution. Now we find the *Raleigh Register* publishing in its last issue a speech made by Mr. McRae, in which "He defends the Regular (Douglas) Democratic Convention, and denounces the seceders." Now as then, in July 1860 as in July 1880, the *Register* is opposing Democracy, and publishing all that it thinks may injure it. Now as then, it is publishing the speeches of Mr. McRae. Is not the coincidence a strange one? If the *Register* did not regard Mr. McRae's speech as calculated—although we must think it intended—to injure the Democratic party, would it have seized upon it with so much avidity? Is it not worthy of notice how the Opposition organs spring forward to take the part of Douglas against Breckinridge and Lane? The secret of all this is that they have nothing to fear from Douglas, and know that they have to apprehend defeat at the hands of Breckinridge and Lane, the choice of the North Carolina Democracy.

Just as We Thought It Was.

A letter received this morning from a Western friend places us in possession of some facts about the position of things in the Mountain district which go far to illustrate the few remarks we made some days since about the game of brag now being played by the Opposition party in this State. We have heard here big reports of what Pool and *ad valorem* are going to do in the West. Our friend says:

"We are all right in the mountains. *Ad valorem* does not distract the Democracy. In the four Western counties of our district, together with Polk and Rutledge, the people are as strongly opposed to *ad valorem* as in any part of the State, perhaps more so. The same may be said of Ashe and Alleghany. In the three counties in the French Broad Valley and in Yancey it has some strength, but that is fast giving way. My candid opinion is that Ellis will beat Pool in the mountain district. Pool's friends are boasting about their strength in this district for effect elsewhere, as up here they keep boasting of his strength in the East. This is a regular game which you probably see through.

Ellis is for Breckinridge and Lane. Their nomination is endorsed with singular unanimity."

These we believe to be precisely the facts. We are all right, and it depends upon our own exertions to keep ourselves all right. We can and will achieve a glorious triumph over all the difficulties which surround the party. We can give to our noble standard-bearer, John W. Ellis, such a majority as he deserves. We can elect a full majority of good Democrats to both House of our State Legislature, and all this we can do in spite of the efforts of open foes or the more paralyzing apathy of lukewarm friends. We can give such a vote as will give to Breckinridge and Lane a most powerful impetus in the coming contest. Let us do it. Come up to the work. Be not discouraged nor deceived by any bragging nor big talking. That we have all heard before, and know what value to attach to it. There is just sufficient danger to stimulate every good Democrat to active exertion—not enough to discourage any but the timid and unreliable.

The Fourth in Wilmington.

The Fourth passed off here with all the dullness, but without the solemnity of Sunday. Everybody looked depressed, and well they might, with the thermometer at 96 and "nary breeze." We don't remember to have felt more oppressive day. Liven coats looked as tho' their wearers had been using them as part of their bathing costume, they were so wet.

There was to have been a regatta at the Sound—we learn that there was a regatta there—there was an excursion to Smithville. A good many persons got out of town, but the wise ones, like ourselves, kept quiet, reading some good and cooling volume like Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages.

After dark people began to get into town—moquitoes struck up some complex tune of their own—Some few rockets and Roman candles ascended, and everybody sunk down and wilted with the heat.

We have heard of no fights, accidents or other unpleasant events. Apparently everybody was quiet, sober and sedate, with but one ruling passion—to keep cool.

Fourth of July at Smithville.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer Flora McDonald from Fayetteville, she being detained by the low stage of the river, the excursion to Smithville on yesterday morning came near being a failure. However, the parties who had chartered the Flora McDonald, succeeded in obtaining the steamer—, and, although the crowd had lessened somewhat by the failure to get off early, still there was a goodly number on board. When the boat left here, at 9 o'clock, the heat was intense—scarcely a breath of air stirring, which continued until she arrived at Smithville, at 12 M., where the sun was scorching hot.

Upon our arrival at Smithville, the Light Infantry marched to the garrison yard, where they were received by Saml. Langdon, Esq., on the part of the Smithville Guards, in a short but appropriate speech, welcoming them to the shores of old Brunswick.

After their reception, the presentation of a Flag to the "Guards," by the Smithville ladies, came off. Miss Ann Dwyer presented the flag on behalf of the ladies, and was responded to by Capt. S. D. Thurston. The Companies then formed into line and marched to the Court House, where the exercises of the day came off. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pugh, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Dr. Curtis, the national Declaration of Independence by Swift Gallaway, Esq., and then followed the Oration, by Chas. Allen, Esq., of Wilmington. We did not stop to hear the exercises, it being so hot in the Court House, but we have heard but one opinion expressed as to the oration; it occupied only about half an hour in delivery, and is spoken of by all as a happy and brilliant effort.

The Company then repaired to the dinner, which was spread upon tables in the large building erected as a Hotel, to which full justice was done by all. The building was tastefully decorated throughout, and the ladies of Smithville certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which it was dressed.

It was unusually hot at Smithville until about 2 o'clock, when a fresh breeze sprang up, cooling the air considerably. The boat left at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Wilmington about 9 P. As a whole, the excursionists appeared to enjoy the trip very well, barring the weather. We endeavored to get the points of all that was done, but there being such a crowd, and the weather so hot, we were unable to do so.

The only thing that tended to mar the pleasures of the day, was a few cases of rough-and-tumble fighting—one or two being seriously hurt. This, however, was sincerely regretted by both the citizens of Smithville and the excursionists.—*Daily Journal*, 5th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We have just learned that about eleven o'clock this forenoon, Mr. George Wilson, head bricklayer, employed on the new Presbyterian Church now in course of erection at the corner of Third and Orange streets, fell from the tower and was killed.

We have not heard any further particulars, but learn that Mr. Wilson was from Baltimore, where he leaves a wife and two children.—*Daily Jour*, 6th inst.

The Crops, &c.

A friend writing us from Oglethorpe, Ga., on the 3d inst., says that that section has been visited with heavy showers for several days past, which were highly gratifying to the farmers. The cotton crop is fine, and much better than it was up to this time last year. The yield, if no accident occurs, will be heavy.

The Breckinridge and Lane ticket will retain a great many old line Whigs who have for several years been acting with our party in this State (Georgia).

A correspondent writes to us from Goldsboro', N. C., on the 5th inst. as follows: "The weather is very oppressive, and some portions of this (Wayne) county is suffering exceedingly for lack of rain.

"Breckinridge and Lane have cast the name of Douglas almost into obscurity in this portion of the State."

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—A correspondent writing from Smithfield on the 5th inst., says: "Gov. Ellis will do as well in this county as before. We have brought out a strong ticket for the Legislature, and the prospect is very favorable for the election of the whole ticket: J. W. B. Watson in the Senate—Wm. C. Watson and Jas. Mitchner in the Commons."

THE CROPS.—The High Point (N. C.) *Reporter* of the 6th inst., states that "the Wheat harvest is pretty well over in this region, and while the crop cannot be called an abundant one, yet it comes in tolerably well; better than was anticipated in the early Spring.

"Oats are fair, but nothing extra. The winter oats seem to be better adapted to the soil and climate than the Spring oats, and we have no doubt the former will, in a few years supercede the latter throughout the country.

"Other crops are, on account of the dry spell we have had, looking rather badly; not so much so, however, but that they may get well if it be seasonable hereafter."

THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR of the *Journal* has made an investment in the shape of a thermometer, which he has suspended from the gas fixings in the middle of our large printing room, in a draft, between two windows, and some sixteen feet from either. That thermometer, unaffected by any reflected rays of the sun, or any accidental cause, stood at over 98 degrees yesterday afternoon. We took one look at it, and that caused us to melt down instantly. We only began to assume some consistency when the rain started after dark. That rain was nice.

Upon the whole, we take it that yesterday was the hottest day known here for some years. Some enthusiastic perspiration swore it was the hottest day that ever had been known, but that we doubt. It is waxing hot even as we write, but we doubt whether to-day will get up to any point that will entitle it to enter into rivalry with yesterday.—*Daily Journal*, 6th inst.

The Meetings.

Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the weather, a goodly number of our Democratic citizens assembled in the Court House on Tuesday night, to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. The speech of Mr. Aske, like all his speeches, was directly to the point and was warmly received by his auditors. Mr. J. A. Wright made his maiden speech, and acquitted himself in a style that would have done honor to the most experienced political speaker. His ideas were clear and distinct, and the language in which he expressed them was elegant and forcible.

The official report of the meeting gives a pretty full sketch of the remarks made by Messrs. Aske and Wright, so that further reference is unnecessary. The utmost harmony prevailed. The nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is endorsed by every Democrat that we have met since we got home from Baltimore.

Last night a decided change took place in the weather, and to-day, instead of the thermometer standing among the clouds, it is down among the serenities. Although the change from the intense heat of the last week or two is very acceptable, we fear that unless great care is exercised, it may result in much sickness.

The candidates canvassing this county for the Legislature and the Sheriffalty, will have a good, easy time of it now, as they will not be required to blow so loudly and perspire so freely as they have had to do from the commencement of the campaign up to yesterday evening. We are more gratified for this change in account of our esteemed young friend, Maj. Poisson, as his bulky person should have rendered it exceedingly disagreeable to keep up with his more lean competitors. We would not have him melt down by any means before the first Thursday in August next, as the Democracy have a desire peculiar to themselves to shell him, together with his compeer, Mr. Meares, in a scientific political manner.

TERRIFIC STORM.

On Monday last, (says the *Tarboro' Southerner* of the 7th inst.) a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, swept through the upper part of this county, doing immense damage to crops, buildings, &c. It ranged about half a mile in width, taking in its destructive course the farms of Dr. John R. Mercer, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. John J. Battle, Turner W. Battle, Esq., and others. The farms are all more or less injured. The lightning struck Mr. Knight's barn, killing two mules and one horse, burning up about 100 barrels corn, some fodder, &c. The smoke house and a couple of out-buildings belonging to Mr. John J. Battle were blown down and the fragments scattered in every direction.

Drouth.

No rain of any consequence having fallen for some weeks past, we learn that the crops throughout the Cape Fear section are suffering considerably. The boats plugging between this town and Fayetteville are now stopped, one or two of them being aground in the channel about three miles below the latter place, and therefore the lighter draught ones are unable to pass either up or down.

From New Mexico and the Plains.

The Santa Fe mails, with dates to the 18th ult., arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 3d inst., from which we learn that no rain had fallen in New Mexico during the year, and the crops are almost entirely destroyed.—There never was such a scarcity of provisions and forage. Corn is selling at almost any price that is asked. The troops from Utah were expected to arrive about the last of July. It is feared that their addition would almost create a famine.

The Navajo Indians were becoming insistent, and unless they are chastised by the troops they will soon make a foray on the settlements.

A few Indians were seen on the road by the mail party, some of whom belonged to the Kiowas examined of the wagons closely; but as the party were well armed, no attack was made.

The troops from the Pawnee Fork, who went in pursuit of some of the Indians, had not returned. The rumor of their having been caught lacks confirmation.

THE RIVER.—We notice the arrival in port last evening of the steamers *Flora McDonald*, *A. P. Hurt* and *Fanny Lutterell*, they having succeeded in getting through from Fayetteville. Nearly or quite all of the others are aground up the river, and only the lightest draught boats are able to get down until there is more water in the river.

A Schooner called the *Henry P. Russell* was launched at Deep River, Conn., on the 24th June. She is named after Henry P. Russell, Esq., now of Charleston, but formerly of this town.

Advice from Denver City to the 23d ult. have been received, but there is no news of importance. An extensive fire had been raging in the prairies for a few days previous to the 23d.

HOY WEATHER.—From our exchanges at Charleston and Augusta, we learn that the heat was intense on those cities on the 4th inst. The *Courier* states that there were seven deaths in Charleston, and the *Dispatch* reports four in Augusta, all from sun-stroke.

RALIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at a meeting held in Raleigh a few days since, declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the Road for the past eight months.

THE Raleigh *Standard*, of the 7th inst., says that "the Rev. John F. Speight, of Edgecombe county, died at his residence on Thursday last, after a few days illness, of congestion of the lungs, aged about fifty years. His death will be deeply felt by his Church and his Country. He was Chairman of the County Court of Edgecombe."

Ratified.

A meeting of the Democracy of Robeson county, held this week at Lumberton, cordially and enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. So we go.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

The Raleigh Press is authorized to state that Hon. L. O'B. Branch will support Breckinridge and Lane.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton from Texas was received at New Orleans on the morning of the 5th inst.

The Regatta.

Our correspondent has furnished us with the following result of the race which came off on the Wrightsville course on the 4th inst.:

The second Regatta of the Carolina Yacht Club was held on the 4th inst. Sound on the 4th inst. At 12 o'clock twenty-one sail was at the wharf, and on being called fourteen of them started for the prizes in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Folly	1	17	40
Amelia	2	25	55
Harri Scarr	2	1	25
Anna	2	2	55
Tally	3	25	55
Jenny	2	4	55
Twilight	2	6	25
Deu Drop	2	5	25
Carolina	2	5	30
Zonavy	2	6	5
Flying Cloud	3	8	35
Hawthorn	2	13	35

The wind was blowing light from the S. E., and the boats presented a beautiful appearance as they stretched up the channel to the first buoy. It was soon apparent that the *Hawthorn*, a large yacht of the first class, was too much for the small class boats that compose the greater part of the fleet. After various misadventures several of the boats, five of them rounded up to the wharf in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Hawthorn	1	17	40
Zonavy	2	25	55
Carolina	2	25	55
Jenny	2	25	55

Edw. H. Hall, Esq., was called on to present the prizes, which he did in a very chaste and beautiful speech—presenting the first to the *Hawthorn*, which was accepted by Mr. P. H. Langton. The second to the *Anna* which was accepted by Mr. R. H. Cowan, after which the boats started for the main land. Why is it that more persons do not join this Club; it ought to find more favor with us. The sport is innocent and delightful, and the recreation is much needed by our over-worked citizens.

No. 2.

"Equality among equals is equity, but equality among unequals is not equity."—Maxim quoted by Hon. Geo. E. Butler in his recent speech at Wilmington.

If the landed proprietors throughout the state had formed a joint stock company for the purpose of building up such a system of internal improvement as we now have, and had borrowed the money for this purpose from the State, they would have been fully justified in an economical point of view by the results of the operation. For by the expenditure of nine millions in addition to the private subscriptions, nominally amounting to one-third the cost, but really amounting to much less, they would have added about five millions to the value of their lands, or about five times the amount expended. Meaning, they would have been justly responsible for the interest on this entire debt. The State of North Carolina has done for the landed interest, and is now doing for that interest the very good office under consideration. And the Opposition party with extraordinary eagerness, would have the burden growing out of these improvements equally between the State and the property which has received no additional value from these public works.

If any one supposes that slave property is not taxed under our present revenue system, he is very much mistaken. The poll tax now collected from slaves is more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the State Government, after deducting the amount of interest on the State debt. In other words, if no system of internal improvements had been constructed, and consequently no State debt incurred, the tax now paid by slave property would be more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the State Government. The public Treasurer of the State last General Assembly, estimated the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the years 1859 and 1860 at \$85,000 a year. Under the present Revenue Law, about \$120,000 are collected from slave polls, or an excess of \$35,000 over and above the whole amount of the ordinary expenditures of the State Government, and a larger amount than the whole revenue of the State from all kinds of taxes before she went into a system of internal improvement.

There is a very interesting calculation, which is easily made, showing how internal improvements have affected the relations of slave property to the State Revenue.—We will assume for the purposes of this calculation that *ad valorem* was the correct system of taxation prior to the construction of the internal improvement debt. Supposing the absence of internal improvement, the amounts that would have been the amounts of tax on land, slaves and other property now in the State? By assessment of 1846 land was put down at about \$60,000,000. We will allow nine millions for increase in value due to various causes, independent of internal improvement, and we will assume that the land is now valued at \$69,000,000. We will say that there are 300,000 slaves in the State, worth, on an average, \$600 each, making an aggregate valuation of \$180,000,000. The subjects of taxation might then be classed and valued as follows:

	Value
Land	\$69,000,000
Slaves	\$180,000,000
All other property	\$45,000,000
Total value of property	\$294,000,000

Bear in mind that this estimate of the value of the property of the State, independent of internal improvement, is based upon the tax of one cent on the \$100 worth of property, or \$15,000 more than the expenses of the State Government. We are supposing now the non-existence of internal improvement, and, of course, the non-existence of the debt thereby created, which now absorbs \$330,000 a year of the public revenue. Slaves, property, paying at the rate of two cents on the \$100 value, would then yield the sum of \$36,000 per annum. Now the amount of revenue paid by slave property, under our present system of taxation, is \$120,000, or an excess of \$84,000 over and above what would have been fairly chargeable upon had there been no internal improvement debt. Now, I contend that this internal improvement debt is a charge mainly upon land, by principle of justice. But the Opposition party claims that it is equally a tax upon slaves and other property. Although they must see that land has been largely and permanently benefited by the expenditure of the public money, whilst other property has been benefited only in a small degree, yet they will be satisfied with nothing but an equal taxation upon all alike. The existing system of revenue, by no means perfect in its details, is based upon the principle that "Equality among unequals is not equity." Inasmuch as the money raised by taxation is expended in a way not calculated to benefit equally the different kinds of property, it is not right that taxes should be imposed equally on the different kinds of property. How can there be any difference of opinion upon a proposition so plain?

JUSTICE.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New York, July 7.—The extensive flouring mills at the corner Fulton and Furman streets, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$3,500,000.

A goose that sees another drink, will do the same though it is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is disposable and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to put a man, feathered only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON.

New York, July 7th, 1880.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton for New York, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., arrived off Cape Race yesterday.

It is said the King of Naples has accepted the propositions for a liberal constitution and an alliance with Piedmont.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is dead.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 27th, 1880.

Cotton—Sales for the past three days of 26,000 bales—the market closing dull.

Flour dull, and buyers demand a reduction in price. Wheat has declined 1d. Corn—all qualities have slightly declined.

Rosin steady and prices unchanged. Rice steady.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 9th, 1880.

The steamer *Palestine*, from Liverpool on the 27th, with telegraphic advices via Londonderry to the 28th ult., has arrived at this port.

Garibaldi had issued a proclamation calling upon the clergy to second the revolution. He has 36,000 volunteers, and a large expedition is fitting out at Genoa.

LIVERPOOL, June 28th, 1880.

Cotton dull and prices irregular. Sales for two days of 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, but prices steady. Provisions dull. Consols for account closed at 93½.

GEN. LANE ACCEPTS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 6th, 1880.

Gen. Lane formally accepts the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

EXECUTION OF REV. J. S. HARDEN.

BEVERLY, N. J., July 7th, 1880.

Rev. J. S. Harden, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed here yesterday. He confessed the crime to his brother.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

THE ARIZONA GOLD FEVER—CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—OREGON ELECTION.—*Fayetteville*, Ark., July 5th.—The telegraph was completed to this yesterday.

The grading mail coach, with the California mail of the 15th ult., has just arrived, bringing the largest mail yet brought by the overland route.

The excitement in Arizona in regard to the recent gold discoveries continues. Many persons were en route for the mines. All the members of the provisional government had gone there. Some pronounce the mines a humbug, and one man had a gold to exhibit. He was very sanguine of a rich yield as soon as water could be had—but the whole country is a desert, upon which neither man nor beast can exist.

Trade is without any particular movement. A few articles have improved a trifle, but prices are greatly with remunerative rates.

A special election will be held in San Francisco on the 3d of July to decide whether \$600,000 in bonds shall be issued to aid in building the San Francisco and San Jose railroad. A continuous line of telegraph from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 486 miles, will be in operation by the middle of July.

The grain harvest had commenced in California.—The accounts we have taken from the West are all favorable. The yield of wheat and barley is unexpectedly large, and a third of the crop will require exporting for a market. Returns from twelve counties in Oregon give the democratic candidate for Congress 1,032 and the republican candidate 1,526. The counties yet to hear from last year gave 152 democratic majority. Material changes both ways have taken place in the counties heard from, and both parties are hopeful. All accounts agree that a sufficient number of anti-Lecompton democrats and republicans have been chosen to the Legislature to defeat the election of Messrs. Lane and Smith to the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Lane's Acceptance of his Nomination for the Vice Presidency. DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, June 23, 1880.

Sir—I am directed, by a vote of the democratic national convention, to inform you that you have been this day unanimously nominated by it as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you to accept the same.

I beg leave at the same time to enclose to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention as the political platform on which the party stands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Hon. Joseph Lane.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1880.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic national convention, in which you inform me that on the 23d instant it has unanimously nominated by that body as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you to accept the same.

The platform adopted, and of which you enclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of securing sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Compromises of constitutional principles are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal feeling by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, I may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the democracy—non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by territorial legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform. In vain should we declare the former without insisting upon the latter, because, to restrict territorial legislation to prohibit or establish slavery, or by non-intervention to leave it to the people, or the power that creates; besides which it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must necessarily extend to Congress and the people of the States.

If the constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the federal government the duty to protect this right of the citizen wherever or whenever assailed or intruded.—The democratic party honorably asserts this agitating question, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not propose to litigate for the extension of slavery, nor for its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen the right to forefathers proposed to give, namely: perfect equality of rights, and then to commit to the people, to climate and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institutional limits, and declaring, as a fundamental maxim, that the people of a territory can only establish or prohibit slavery when they come to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union.

If, happily, our principles shall prevail, an era of peace and harmony will be restored to our distracted country, and no more shall we be troubled with the agitation of the principles of the earth, and that we may accept of Congress—when we shall be free to turn our attention to more useful issues, promotive of our growth in national greatness.

Our union must be preserved! But this can only be done by maintaining the constitution inviolate in all its provisions and guarantees. Our new and improved nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and the daily endorsement the platform adopted by the convention. I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another who had just slipped and fallen down on an icy pavement.

"Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

For the Journal.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lillington, N. C., held on the 2d of July, 1880, on motion, James Garrison, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. W. B. D. Somers was requested to act as secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we deeply regret the course of circumstances which will deprive us of the labor of one whom we regard as second to none, both as a gentleman and a teacher.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend him to the friends and patrons of the Institution which he has been so long to serve, as every way worthy of their entire confidence and support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Wilmington Journal</*